

June 25, 1986

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 8403

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of a letter to Senator DOLE be placed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, June 4, 1986.

Hon. ROBERT DOLE,  
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR BOB: Oklahoma farmers are going to be put in a real bind unless Congress takes immediate action to fund the Commodity Credit Corporation. Today, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), which funds government farm programs, ran out of money.

As you know, the Senate has included \$5.3 billion to fund the CCC in its supplemental appropriations bill. However, the House included no additional funding in its supplemental spending bill. As you may recall, an indefinite CCC appropriation requested by the Reagan Administration passed the Senate but was dropped in conference with the House. Such a measure would have prevented the need for periodic CCC supplemental appropriations.

It is Congress' responsibility to compensate the CCC for losses incurred beyond its \$25 billion spending authority. On behalf of agriculture producers in Oklahoma and through the nation, I strongly urge your assistance and that of our colleagues in obtaining approval of the necessary CCC funding.

Sincerely,

DON NICKLES,  
U.S. Senator.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, it is the responsibility of Congress to compensate the CCC for losses. If Congress is to fulfill its obligation to the farmers of America, the House and Senate must stay in session until the necessary CCC funding is passed and signed into law. This reminds me of a time last summer when I warned that unless Congress completed action on the wheat section of the farm bill, Oklahoma farmers would be unable to make planting decisions based on program details. Farmers lost that round. Mr. President, how many times will congressional inaction result in a loss to the farmers of America? How often will Congress rebuff the Nation's No. 1 industry?

Some of the President's advisers, have expressed opposition to provisions other than the CCC funding in the appropriations bill. I have asked several of my colleagues to join me in a letter to the President urging timely approval of legislation containing the necessary CCC funding. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of this letter be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, June 24, 1986.

Hon. RONALD REAGAN,  
President of the United States, The White  
House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Soon, Congress may send you a supplemental appropriations bill containing sorely needed Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) funding. Approval of this legislation will allow resumption of

farm program payments, which have been suspended since June 4.

Last December, you approved legislation authorizing five years of farm programs. Now, farmers are harvesting the first crop under the new law and are unable to receive program benefits. Mr. President, they want and need to be paid. To a great extent, the existence of rural families and communities hinges on timely farm program funding.

Your advisers may urge you to veto the appropriations bill over a separate provision they find objectionable. If so, we urge you to act independently, considering a cost too often lost in billion dollar budget figures—the human costs the American people will pay if farm programs remain unfunded.

With this in mind, we strongly urge you to approve legislation containing the necessary farm program funding. Your consideration of this request is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

DON NICKLES,  
U.S. Senator.

Mr. NICKLES. Today, we must move on farm program funding legislation so local ASCS offices can deliver on the promises made by Congress. A letter I recently received from an Oklahoma constituent clearly states the problem at hand. I ask unanimous consent that the letter from E.O. Wheeler with Wheeler Bros. Grain Co. be printed in the RECORD following my remarks and I urge my colleagues to join me in heeding its call.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

(Mailgram)

WHEELER BROS. GRAIN CO.,  
Watonga, OK, June 21, 1986.

Hon. DON NICKLES,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SIR: The Oklahoma wheat harvest is nearly complete. Our farmers need to be able to receive the Government loan payments. Many farmers have land payments and other bills due July 1st. We very strongly urge you to do whatever it takes to see that the local ASCS offices can start writing checks as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

E.O. WHEELER.

## CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

## LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## DIPLOMATIC SECURITY AND ANTITERRORISM ACT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now turn to Calendar Order No. 655, H.R. 4151, the diplomatic security bill. The managers are here and prepared to go.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4151) to provide enhanced diplomatic security and combat international terrorism, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kansas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following:

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This Act may be cited as the "Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986".

## SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

## TITLE I—DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Findings and purposes.

Sec. 103. Responsibility of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 104. Bureau of Diplomatic Security.

Sec. 105. Responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security.

Sec. 106. Cooperation of other Federal agencies.

## TITLE II—DIPLOMATIC SECURITY SERVICE

Sec. 201. Establishment of Diplomatic Security Service.

Sec. 202. Director of Diplomatic Security Service.

Sec. 203. Positions in the Diplomatic Security Service.

## TITLE III—PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Sec. 301. Accountability review.

Sec. 302. Accountability Review Board.

Sec. 303. Procedures.

Sec. 304. Findings and recommendations by a Board.

Sec. 305. Relation to other proceedings.

## TITLE IV—DIPLOMATIC SECURITY PROGRAM

Sec. 401. Authorizations of appropriations.

Sec. 402. Diplomatic construction program.

Sec. 403. Qualifications of persons hired for the diplomatic construction program.

Sec. 404. Cost overruns.

Sec. 405. Efficiency in contracting.

Sec. 406. Training to improve perimeter security at United States diplomatic missions abroad.

Sec. 407. Certain protective functions.

Sec. 408. Reimbursement of the Department of the Treasury.

## TITLE V—STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORITIES TO COMBAT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Sec. 501. Rewards for information relating to international narcoterrorism and drug trafficking.

Sec. 502. Counterterrorism Protection Fund.

Sec. 503. Authority to control certain terrorism-related services.

## TITLE VI—FASCELL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Sec. 601. Short title.

Sec. 602. Fellowship program for temporary service at United States missions in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Sec. 603. Fellowship Board.

Sec. 604. Fellowships.